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Select Poetry.

THE HEROES OF INDUSTRY.

Let others write of those who fought
On many a bloody field,
Of those whose daring deeds were wrought
With a sword, and spear and shield;
But I will write of heroes bold,
The bravest of the brave,
Who fought for neither fame nor gold,
Who fill an unmarked grave.

Heroes who conquered many a field
Of hard and sterile soil,
Who made the sturdy forest yield
To unremitting toil;
Heroes who did not idly stand,
But dealt such fearful blows,
That acres broad of worthless land
Now blossom like the rose.

The heroes of the plow and loom,
The anvil and the forge,
The delvers down among the gloom
Of yonder rocky gorge;
Heroes who built yon lofty tower,
And forged its heavy bell,
Which faithfully proclaims the hour,
And marks its flight so well.

Heroes who brought from every clime
Rich argosies of wealth;
Heroes of thoughts and deeds sublime,
Who spurned what came by stealth;
Who won a guerdon fair and bright,
And left no bloody stain,
No hearth profaned, no deadly blight
Upon God's wide domain.

These world-wide common workers crave
No laurel wreath of fame,
No monument above their grave;
They toiled but for a name
Among the lowly ones who plod
Their weary way along,
With faith and confidence that God
Correcteth every wrong.

A SENSIBLE NEGRO.—A friend furnishes us the following as the substance of a speech made by a negro man in a neighboring town, on the 4th of July:

My Colored Friends:—I belong to the same man I belonged to when I can first remember. He has always treated me kindly, and he is a perfect gentleman, and I am a gentleman, because I have always tried to do my duty to my master. I expect to stay with him as long as we both live. I intend to do the very best for him I can, and feel that in promoting his interest I am doing but good service to myself.

Now, many colored people are of the opinion that the way to be gentlemen and ladies is to have nothing to do. Now I tell you, people that will do nothing will cut a poor figure in the world after awhile, for they will have nothing to go on. No true gentleman is lazy. If you wish to be gentlemen and ladies you must work, and in order to do this successfully you must have something to work with—you must have a home, land, and means of cultivating it. If you leave your former masters you can't have these. I have no doubt you have all the necessaries of life in greater abundance than you can have after you leave your masters.

My advice is for you to go home, stay there, do all you can to please and profit your masters, and Heaven's richest blessings will come upon you.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.*

CATHOLICS AND NEGROES.

The New York *Independence* is still exercised about the new danger with which the nation is threatened from the growth of the Catholic Church. It has been lately summing up all the bad qualities that are known to distinguish Catholic above all other men, and it is beginning now to point out the modes in which we may escape being given over bodily to the Pope.—One of the methods of neutralizing the power and influence of the Catholic Church, which the *Independence* approves, is to oppose it with the negro. The writer of a late article on this subject says of the Catholics: "Bound together by the tie of a common faith that allows political and religious headship in a foreign potentate, all secrets developed through the confessional, without mental culture, they constitute a unit to be worked by one string in the hands of the priestly body." Now, as Brother Beecher does not pull the aforesiad string, of course the nation is in imminent jeopardy. But the string may be pulled at any moment, and we be jerked Heaven knows where. How then shall the peril be averted? Let us call upon our negro brethren. We are told that they have saved the Republic. Let them save Protestantism on this continent. The writer referred to shows how this can be done. "There are," he says, "in the United States a large body of men, their numbers increasing as we move southward, who are as ignorant and as uneducated as the Irish Catholics. But they have no common religious faith, nor does the confessional put them and their secrets in the power of any man or any priesthood." Here is first rate material to begin with. We have numbers and ignorance, and dusky bosoms in which secrets can darkly and closely lie. Moreover, "they are unlike the Catholic Irish, in being docile, affectionate and gentle. Their love of music, their willing obedience, their religious aspirations, are valuable characteristics." Their docility is also an admirable trait, and their love of music a still better one, and we shall be able to organize them in a tenth part of the time that it would require to drill a rollicking Irishman. But there is one other point to which we would call attention, as it is of vast importance. The writer for the *Independence* says: "But the Christian especially notes the fact that the Irish are all Catholic, all hostile to the Bible, all haters of Protestantism, while the blacks have an intense desire to read the Word of God, are nearly all Protestant, and all followers of Him who came to set the oppressed go free." Of course any Christian would espesially note such a fact in pitting the negroes against Catholics. The characteristics of both parties as here set forth will make the struggle as protracted and malignant as the most earnest Christian could desire. Our only anxiety is now to learn who is to pull the string, when everything is ready.—Not Brother Beecher, we hope. The Catholics may be very dreadful people, but for all that we would not like to see several million black puppets worked for the benefit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—*Balt. Gazette.*

BLOODHOUNDS OF ZION.

There is a large class of preachers whose violence toward the South, now being vented in the churches on Sunday, looks and sounds ridiculous by contrast with the changed temper and revival of old regards at the North. Such hot-headed zealots are the exponents of the worst passions of every civil crisis, and kindle while they share a violence and a ferocity of temper to which the laity can rarely attain, since most of the laity are less likely than such members of the clergy to mistake their irregular passions for divinely inflamed ardors. While the true ministers of the gospel have sought to soothe the exasperations and mollify the hates generated by sectional strife and a bloody war; while from one end of the vast theater of our war to the other, for four long years, they have comforted the afflicted, consoled the dying, and borne beside them both, to the borders of the grave, the only lamp whose rays penetrate and illumine the darkness beyond, these other fitly-budded "bloodhounds of Zion" have been galloping to and fro crying for more slaughter, and exasperating the measured hostility of armed combatants into malignant hatreds, fit only for devils. This is not strange. In the civil wars of England, as on every hand, such preachers have been the exponents of the worst passions anywhere kindled among the people; but the oddity and the ludicrousness of the thing to be remarked among these creatures just now is, that their brains are boiling while those of their followers are becoming cool, and like those thermometers whose indexes register the maximum of temperature and do not follow the mercury down the tube, they still fancy themselves in the lead of affairs which in fact have stranded them high and dry, and they gesticulate as wildly, and scream for their glut of blood as fiercely, as ever they did when men believed and obeyed them. As CATO, no matter what his theme, would finish off his speech saying: "and it is also my opinion that Carthage must be destoyed," so these pestilent fellows finish off their prayers to Heaven for mercy and forgiveness to themselves with a due distribution of Divine vengeance on the unforgiven South, and conclude a sermon on a Saviour's love with an exhibition of their own capacity to hate—"being also of the opinion that negroes should vote and copperheads be damned."

Whereas there is now hardly one political journal at the North which deems public necessities to demand a liberal use of the gallows, there is a "religious" journal at Buffalo, edited doubtless, by some noodle who knows as little of the difficult science of politics as many politicians know of the mystery of godliness, which cries out for "hanging the fiends." A reverend brawler by the name of J. D. FULTON, whose mental constitution would seem to be such that whatever the degree of his own piety, he can propagate nothing but superstition in one sex and infidelity in the other, tells his hearers to "wait a few years if you want to see men damned in this world, and you will behold these "chivalric southrons meeting with their deserts." Really, now, is it a mundane St. Paul that we have among us? "Slavery "has gone out of the South and Christ is going in." Or, after all, is it a John the Forerunner who speaks: "Up North we had made up our minds about the southern confedracy, and we thought it just about as bad as hell so that when we didn't want to say hell we said southern confederacy." Is this ribald tongue sacred, then, or is its looseness more shocking and shameless than the most outrageous profanity of a drunken Fulton Market fisherman?

In the face of exhibitions like these it would seem as if the press could not suffer any scruples to hinder it from unfrocking all these pulpiteers whom ignorance drives to teaching politics, irreverence to making game of the gospel and of Almighty God. It can serve no ill purpose to tell the people just what these ribaldrymongers are. They are false to their commissions. They teach not religion, but irreligion; not piety, but infidelity; not even politics but intolerance; and in young hearts they make a stony sterility, where neither faith nor good works can take root. It is these ordained mountebanks who think to save souls by telling their congregations that, "although lamb in the butchers' shops is worth nine cents a pound, they may all have the Lamb of God for nothing;" who are so forward to instruct the American people how to restore good government, compose a disordered state, adjust the balances of political power, and how to harness the social and industrial forces which are impelling these states along the track of their mighty career. On themes like these, for which they have neither faculties nor training, they may, nevertheless, continue their effrontery of discoursing as teachers; but their cloth cannot long protect them from being stripped and lashed for their ignorance and impudence, just as other men always are who make a similar exhibition; and if the result shall be that the stripping and the lashing exposes not only their incompetency in temporal things, but shall happen also to lay bare their spiritual nakedness, so much the better for all except those who say "pious" with closed nostrils.—*World.*

☞There are some who write, talk, and think so much about vice and virtue, that they have no time to practice either the one or the other.

☞Time is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and filial friend of truth.

HARK! FROM THE TOMBS, THE DOLEFUL SOUND.

We have received from a correspondent a copy of what purports to be. a circular addressed by the *Republican State Committee* to the members of the Convention, explaining in detail the reasons of their Chairman for having postponed the time of the meeting of the Convention.

[CIRCULAR.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 1, 1865.

To the Members of the National Union State Convention of the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—You have already been informed of the fact, that the time appointed for your meeting has been *indefinitely postponed*; and as it would have been injudicious for the Jonrnals of the Party to have given the reasons for such action, it has been deemed advisable to address this secret circular to you apprising you of the causes of our decision, in order that you may properly appreciate the impending political dangers.

The magnificent triumph achieved by us last fall threatens to be lost to us, owing to the assassination of our lamented President which has caused the elevation of a *successor, whose feelings towards the organization which elected him are to say the least, questionable.* This statement, gentlemen, is based upon my own knowledge and that of other members of the Committee. It is but proper, therefore, that the proofs of this assertion should be adduced.

First. He has released many persons from confinement (who were arrested last fall, in order to be kept out of the way) at this time, when their presence will do much to revive the absurd feelings against military arrests. Their wan and emaciated appearance in public will, it is feared, greatly injure us.

Second: He has directed that in future offenses committed by civilians, shall be cognizable *only* in civil Courts. This, foreshadowing as it does, the possible abolition of military arrests and trials, will have the most prejudicial effect upon our success, as it will deprive us of what has been our most powerful auxiliary in the late elections.

But his conduct in relation to the Insurgents is the most reprehensible. He has permitted the people of the rebel States to organize in accordance with the law of their respective States as it existed before the rebellion.

He was urgently pressed to disfranchise the citizens of such States, and substitute his own military rule for municipal law, and though he was advised that his refusal to do so might (and most probably would) jeopardize our control of the next *Electoral College*, and deprive us of the immense patronage accruing from such military occupation, and thereby lose to us the impending State elections. He positively refused to be governed by these counsels.

In view therefore, gentlemen, of all these facts it has been deemed a matter of serious doubt whether he should be endorsed by our State organization, whose interests he has so thoroughly disregarded.

For this reason therefore, with others, it was thought best to postpone the Convention until among other things time had more clearly indicated to us the course the President intended to adopt.

Then again, gentlemen, it is well known to all of you that a very serious schism exists in the party in reference to the position to be assumed regarding the States lately in insurrection.

A very large number of those who have up to this time acted most zealously with us urge the endorsement of President JOHNSON'S position on this subject, upon the ground that the war was fought by us upon the principle that no State had a right to secede, that its people had no power to divest themselves of their allegiance to the Government, and that the war being now over, the States occupy their original position in the Union, subject to their old laws and that those who are loyal and are voters by their State laws should be allowed to re-organize. Another equally respectable body of our followers maintain the theory that such States should be governed by military rule, and that no State should be re-admitted save upon its primarily disfranchising every man who had ever in any manner aided directly or indirectly the rebellion, (that is the entire population) and allowing the negroes to vote.

The objection to the first theory is that its adoption may give the control of such States to the Democracy.

The second plan is subject to disapproval upon the ground, that we would lose the votes of such States until they had been re-populated with a sufficient number of loyalists, a very tedious experiment, one which will require much time, and even then be defeated owing to the unreliability of the negroes who may vote as directed by their old master. The plan first mentioned was adopted partially by the Ohio State Convention who had it *forced* upon them by their *military members.*

The other theory was unanimously carried in the Vermont State Convention, while as if to increase our dilemma the Democratic Convention of the last State endorsed the President's position on this subject.

It is earnestly hoped, gentlemen, in view of all these facts that you will appreciate the action of this Committre. Let the sagacious example of that English friend of liberty, J. WILKINS MICAWBER, be remembered and followed by all of you, for truly and beautifully has it been said by the wondrous Poet of the League, (GEO. BOKER, ESQ.,) that

"If you waits and toils
You'll surely grab the spoils."

It is above all else hoped you will discourage any discussion of party action. If you are true to your glorious past it should be perfectly immaterial to you upon what platform you achieve success.

Denounce the *Copperheads* upon all occasions and by so doing you will unite our friends.—Let our watchword be *God Liberty and Union.*

S-N C-M-N, Chairman.

TAXES!
Who Pay Them?

The Internal Revenue derived from direct taxation this year, will reach the enormous sum of over TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Who foots the bill?

Manufacturers pay a certain per cent. tax upon all goods manufactured by them, which per cent. they add to the price of the goods, thus clearing themselves entirely—they do not foot the bill. Retailers buy the goods, with the per cent. added, and add thereto the taxes with which they are charged—so by the time the consumer gets hold of them, he has to pay the taxes of every individual through whose hands the goods pass.

The consumers pay the taxes.

Who are the principal consumers of the country?

Farmers and Laborers! THEY FOOT THE BILL!!

This is the Revenue Tax. How is it with the tax on personal property?

United States Bonds are exempt from National, State, County, Township and Municipal taxation.

Rich men invest their money in these bonds, and while they draw 7-30 interest per annum on their money, THEY PAY NO TAXES!

Who pays the interest on these bonds?

Men of moderate means—FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The withdrawal of the capital invested in Bonds from the Tax Duplicate, throws an increased burden upon the remaining Personal Property and Real Estate.

Who owns the greater part of Real Estate in the country?

FARMERS! They pay the taxes which should fall upon the capitalists.

To collect the Revenue Tax there are employed a host of Assessors, Collectors and Commissioners, who receive large salaries for their services.

Their salaries are paid from the hard earnings of the Farmer and Mechanic.

Their labors could be performed by State and County officers at less than one-third the expense, and thus greatly reduce the taxes.

This oppressive system of taxation was originated and legalized by the abolition party, who propose to make the men of moderate means bear its burdens, while the capitalists are exempt, thus creating an aristocracy based on wealth.

The Democratic party propose to make every man pay his proportion of the expenses of the Government, according to his means. They do not recognize the right or justice of creating privileged classes, to be supported upon the industry of the land. They are opposed to the present expensive machinery of collecting taxes, by which a large proportion is eaten up by office-holders.

If you are opposed to paying taxes for men better able to pay them than you are—if you are opposed to the present expensive and unjust system of taxation, make it known at the polls by voting against those who have laid this heavy burden upon the working-classes.

"WAIT TILL THE SOLDIERS COME HOME."

For the last two or three years it has been the habit of Jacobin-negro-equality editors and spouters to try to make it appear that the soldiers of our armies were very hostile to Democrats and the democratic cause. "Wait till the soldiers come home," was a kind of unlawful threat that shoddyites and plunderers were constantly holding up before Democrats, intimating by this menace that the soldiers, after their discharge, were to become cutthroats and assassins, and that their victims were to be prominent Democrats.

The leading Jacobins, who are as cowardly as they are dishonest, would rejoice could they induce the discharged soldiers to become incendiaries and outlaws. Such conduct on the part of our discharged soldiers, we repeat, would have been very acceptable to the negro-equality-stay-at home patriots.

Well, the soldiers are at last coming home; thousands of them are already here. We have conversed with scores of them, and on several occasions our sanctum has been filled with them. Many who served with Sherman, and many who served Grant, in many hard-fought battles, are here, some minus an arm or a leg, but all joyous because of the end of the war, and because once more they are permitted to enjoy the society of the loved ones at home, and to feel that they have no foe to contend with. Do they come home, filled with bitterness, and ready to menace Democrats, as the shoddyites hoped? No, no. They talk like men of sense, are liberal in their views, and patriotic in their sentiments. *To a man they are opposed to negro equality; opposed to negro voting; opposed to loyal thieves; and are opposed to those heartless rascals who remained at home to fill contracts, and pile up magnificent fortunes at the expense of the soldier and Government.* These are the men, these the measures the soldiers are hostile to; and mark it, they will let their resentment be felt at the proper time and in the proper way. Hereafter they will vote as freemen and as they please. Many of them remarked to us "we are now out of the army, with no one to threaten us with punishment if we refuse to vote the ticket furnished us; hereafter we vote according to our own judgment." That's the way they talk, and they are in earnest. Hundreds, thousands, aye, tens of thousands, who left home three or four years ago, rampant Abolitionists, return cured. They have seen enough of abolitionism; enough of the doings of the leading men of that traitorous organization. One man who had been a leading Abolitionist in his township, and who has been in the army for more than three years told us that he was fully convinced that at the sudden manner in which the slaves were set at liberty was a most terrible calamity to them. He had witnessed the suffering that had followed, and was horrified. Gradual emancipation, he said, might have worked well, but freeing four millions of slaves and turning them loose all at once, thousands of them to perish, was a piece of wickedness that no man with a heart in his bosom could endorse. These were the views of a man of sense—the views of a man who entered the army a bigoted Abolitionist, and who returns to his home a full believer in the principles of the Democratic party. Hereafter he will act with and vote with us.

"Wait till the soldiers come home." Well, we have waited patiently, and right glad are we to see the soldiers and to hear them talk. They are with the Democrats, and the only men against whom we hear them hurl their curses are the "loyal thieves" and the negro-equality advocates. Thank God, the soldiers are again freemen, and cannot be approached by a hireling of the Government, or instructed how to vote.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

WHAT WAS FOUGHT FOR.

The object of the war, so far at least as it was ostensibly put forth by President, Congress, speakers, and presses, and as it was understood by men here and abroad, was the preservation of the Union, the continued claim of a right of political partnership between the loyal and the acceded states.

The claim of the Southern States was, that this partnership was dissoluble at their will; the claim of the free states, that it was indissoluble without their consent.

That right of a state to withdraw which the slave states claimed was the issue to be decided by battle. The free states won, and the claim is disposed of, for this generation at least.

But some men are not satisfied with success in their undertaking: they seem to feel that men at the South ought not only to be submissive and accept the logic of events, but that they must believe what their reasoning faculties cannot instruct them to believe. And some seem both disappointed and hurt because the old truth in "Hudibras" is as much truth in 1865 as in 1665:

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

If there are two rival claimants for a throne, as was the case in the War of the Roses, it is very certain that one or the other will eventually succeed. The Lancasterians finally triumphed, and held the throne. The Yorkists who thought on the question of descent at all, never could change their conclusions because the battle of Bosworth Field terminated in the death of RICHARD instead of the death of HENRY; but the issue was settled, and very soon grew obsolete. So the issue of secession is settled and will grow shortly obsolete if it is let alone.

The only way to keep it alive is to make the several states feel that there is an indispensable connection between it and liberty, by making the federal Union the same symbol of oppression that the union with England is to an Irishman.

The southerner very naturally says: "What "do you want? You have flogged us back into "the Union, and you have punished us for trying to leave by uprooting our social system "and taking away from us as much property as "the federal debt. We admit the result; we are in the Union, and we own no slaves. There is one thing more you can ask of us—to be liars and hypocrites; do you want that, and why? It can do you no good and can do us a great deal of harm; it keeps up a continued irritation; and occupies the mind with hate at the "compelled abasement. Do we think secession "an illogical conclusion? We do not. Do we "think emancipation a blessing? We do not. "But we recognize that the blacks cannot be "re-enslaved, and that secession is an equal im-"possibility."

IZAAK WALTON instructs us how to sew up a frog's gills and to put the hook through him, "tenderly, as if you loved him." What the frog's idea of Piscator's love may be, we have no exact means of knowing; but we doubt it, in his base, moist, and clammy nature, he appreciates the affection of Piscator at its true value.

There is no more reason for the southern white to love the Union now than for the frog to love Piscator. There may be very good reasons hereafter.

A man whose house is burned down may justly rail at fortune; but if in digging out the ruins he uncovers a pot of treasure he may bless in the future what seemed his misfortune. Before he strikes the treasure, however, he is not apt to be over-thankful at the combustion.

Now, if we can let the southern people alone; if we can remember that they have the same nature as ourselves, and that human beings cannot love the rod that smites them when the smart still tingles, things will soon work right; but if we insist that they shall be saints, the most we can get will be Mawworms.

Now that the slaves are freed we know perfectly well that the millenium is at hand; that notes will be discounted, not shaved; that chestnuts will grow roasted; that men will no longer get drunk, and beat their wives; that women will be industrious, and not extravagant; that the teeth of children will come easier, and that BRANDRETH'S pills will not be needed to purify the blood.

The southern people do not yet exactly recognize these facts. Until they do, it may be well to govern them militarily; but we protest against a continuance of that rule one minute after.—*World.*

Address of Bishop Andrew to the Methodists of the South.

The following is the next text of the pastoral address, just issued by Bishop Jas. O. Andrew, the most eminent ecclesiastic of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Dear Brethren:—The events of the last few months have placed both the Church and country in greatly altered circumstances, and hence it becomes necessary to adapt ourselves to our altered relations. Our hope of obtaining a distinct nationality as a people has been frustrated, and the providence of God seems to have ordained that we shall again be united in civil compact with our former associates of the North. The stars and stripes again wave over us as in former days, and it is now our national flag and should be respected accordingly. We have with our very inadequate means fought through a bloody war, but have at length been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and have been compelled to yield. Our armies have fought bravely, and we have lost no honor in the conflict. And now that the struggle is over let us at once, apply ourselves to the peaceful avocations of life. Let the young men of the country now return to their much loved homes, seek to engage the earliest moment possible in some honest business, and by all mens avoid all temptations to idleness.

Let all our paroled soldiers carefully avoid all concern in bushwhacking or guerrilla warfare; these are wrong in principle and practice, and whatever seeming apology there might have been for the practice during the war, there can certanly be none now. It becomes us all now to seek by practical means, to promote the return of peace and good neighborhood among the various sections of the United States. Let us strive, as far as practicable, to forget the wrongs which we have suffered, and earnestly address ourselves to the task of reconstructing the government and promoting its peace and unity. The brooding over our altered fortunes and making the theme of conversation will tend greatly to increase our bitterness of feeling, and drive from our hearts that peace of God, without which our religion is a mere tinkling cymbal. There are among us, at various points, Federal soldiers, who, so far as I have learned, deport themselves in a very orderly manner; let us not by any action of ours influence them to a different course of conduct, but let us extend to them all the courtesies of life; invite them to your churches, that they may mingle with you in the service of religion, for, doubtless, many of them, before they left their homes, were members of the church and consistent christians.

Let such feel at home with you in the house of God. And finally, if you wish to live quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty before God, it is your duty to pray earnestly and constantly to God that He may give to our rulers wisdom and integrity that they may be able to bear rule in the fear of God. And now, dear brethren, may God pour out upon us in abundance the fear of His holy name, and the influence of His spirit to guide us aright in all things. Affectionately,

JAS. O. ANDREW,
Bishop M. E. church South.

Mobile, June 12th, 1865.

AN ACT to Prevent Officers of the Army and other persons engaged in Military and Naval service of the United States interfering in the Elections in the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That it shall not be lawful for any military or naval officer of the United States, or other persons engaged in the civil, military or naval services of the United States, to order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State of the United States of America, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or keep the peace at the polls. And that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the army or navy of the United States, to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order or otherwise the qualifications of voters in any State of the United States of America, or in any manner to interfere with the freedom of election in any State of the United States. Any officer of the army or navy of the United States, or any other persons engaged in the civil or military service of the United States, who violates this section of this act. shall for every such offense be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months nor more than five years, at the discretion of Court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent any officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines, from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified, according to the laws of the State in which he shall offer to vote.

Sec. 2. And be it futher enacted, that any officer or person in the military service of the United States who shall order or advise, or who shall directly or indirectly by force, threat or otherwise, prevent or attempt to prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in any State of the United States; or who shall in like manner compel or attempt to compel any officer of an election in any such State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who shall impose, or attempt to impose, any rules or regulations for conducting said election different from those prescribed by law, or interfere in any manner with any officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, shall for any such offence be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court trying the same; and any person convicted as aforesaid, shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

Approved, February 25, 1865

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 11, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.
TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.
COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.
POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.
POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.
AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.
CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

THE BALL OPENED!

Rally for the White Man's Government!

Gazette for the Campaign!

The BEDFORD GAZETTE, in favor of A Restored Union, "Freedom of Thought and Opinion," Free Speech, Free Press, the Personal Rights of Freemen, Law and Order, Justice to the Soldiers of the Country, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in every department of the Government; in opposition to Executive Usurpation, Federal Centralization, Negro Suffrage, Negro Legislation, Social and Political Equality of the Races, intermeddling with the Rights of the States, the placing of the black soldier above the White Heroes of the War, and all the other heresies of Radical Fanatics, will be published during the Campaign, at the low rate of

Fifty Cents, in Advance.

Send in your names. Every man who takes an interest in the political affairs of the country, should take a newspaper. Let every Democrat constitute himself a committee to obtain subscribers for the Campaign Gazette. The prospects of the Democracy are flattering, and it only remains for them to work to make their triumph overwhelming. The dissemination of political truth, is one of the most efficient means for the accomplishment of Democratic success. To this end, therefore, let every Democrat bend his exertions. The whole people have momentous interests at stake. The issue, *Shall we have a mongrel government and become a mixed race*, is being pushed upon us by New England agitators and already there are leading "Republicans" in our midst who take the affirmative of this question. We must meet this issue and we must triumph. Rally, then, for the White Man's Government!

The Enemies of Peace.

The war is over. The effort to establish a Southern Confederacy has failed. The people of the South, with a unanimity that is most creditable to their character, express themselves willing to return to their allegiance to the Constitution. But, though men cry "Peace!" "Peace!" there is no peace. In the South newspapers are suppressed for making the most trivial criticisms upon the conduct of federal officers; Mayors of cities are removed for sending a vagrant negro to the lock-up; elections are declared null and void, because those elected to office *once were* (though they are not now) rebels; and, finally, Union men like Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, are incarcerated in dungeons for the expression of their political opinions. Oh, Freedom, thy lovely form has vanished from our midst! and 'Reason, thou art fled to brutish beasts!' Russian serfdom is the doom of men born the heirs of liberty, and the Juggernaut car of a worse than Austrian despotism, crushes out the life from the noble, the brave and good among the American people. The spirit of the time when John Adams' Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted, has returned, but more intense, implacable and savage than when it fell in battle with the immortal Jefferson. The party which is now in power is the same that rose and fell with John Adams. It was then the enemy of the public peace and of Republican liberty, as it is now the fomenter of discord and bitterness in the North, the agitator and reviver of the dying feuds between the sections, and the tyrant that strikes down freedom of conscience and freedom of speech, the dearest rights inherent in man. Is this not true? Aye, it is the God's truth. Who can deny it? Who has the hardihood to say that the people are now free and restrained only by laws of their own making? For four years we have published this journal and maintained our political integrity, at the peril of life and property. We have been threatened with mobs, at least a dozen times, for the expression of our opinions, and only last week the blood-hounds were on our track, trying to bay up a riot for the destruction of our office. We tell the good people of Bedford county, that the *enemies of peace* are the leading Abolitionists; that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to come together as Christian neighbors, the schemes and counsels of these foul-hearted knaves must be scouted and rejected.

What would you think of him?

Suppose, dear reader, that one who by his conduct had induced you to believe him your friend, that, so regarding him you took him into your family circle, formed intimate associations with him, stood by his side at the table of the Lord, in short, rendered him the fidelity of a loving heart, and then, suppose that this man, without provocation on your part, without any outward rupture of the friendship between you, would strive to ruin your good name, to bring your neck into a halter, in brief, would nose around in every dark hole and corner to smell out witnesses to prove you accessary to a crime of which he knows you to be innocent, what would you think of him? Is there any word in all the vocabulary of infernal names, that is not too mild to be applied to a fiend incarnate such as this? Yet you need not go outside of Bedford borough to find the man who fills this description, and the first person you meet who winces at sight of this picture is that man. Mark him well and beware of him!

How About the Mock Case?

It was all right with the Bedford *Inquirer* and the bloody minded dogs that feed upon the garbage contained in its columns, when Frederick C. Mock, a quiet and peaceable citizen of of St. Clair tp., was shot down in cold blood, by a party of Abolitionists. The men indicted for murder in that case, were permitted to go at large on bail and the *Inquirer* did not say a word when the Sheriff did not put them in irons. Hadn't the murderers of Frederick C. Mock better be looked after a little more particularly?

Don't Put it off.

Hundreds of "Republicans" agree with Democrats, that negro suffrage would be dangerous to the propriety of the Republic; but they put off their opposition to it to "a more convenient season." If they are honest in opposing the political equalization of the races, they cannot consistently adhere any longer to the Abolition organization. Although the party with which they have hitherto acted, may not venture to endorse negro suffrage in its platforms, its leaders are nearly all in favor of it and openly advocate it. Therefore, if they should be successful at the polls, they will claim that the people have decided in favor of giving the negro the right to vote and will renew their pressure upon the President to compel him to take ground in favor of this new political heresy. Hence, we say, if you would preserve the White Man's government, begin the work now. If you wait till the Abolition party have fully shown their hand, you will have waited till the game is lost, or won. Don't put off your warfare against this iniquitous scheme. "What thou doest, do quickly!"

☞The result of the Tennessee and Kentucky elections seems to be in a fog Bayonet rule, however, does not seem to have been entirely successful.

Reconstruction.

A Beautiful Way to Restore the Era of Good Feeling--A Paper Suppressed Without the Slightest Warrant.

We regret to see as we do from the official orders taken from the Macon *Telegraph*, which we publish below, that indiscretion on the part of the *Journal & Messenger* has led to its suppression. We hope the Journals of the South will take the lesson to heart, and so endeavor to direct their labors as to promote the great work of conciliation which alone is to re-establish law and order in our midst. While we are of the opinion that nothing incendiary was intended by our unfortunate contemporary, when we first read the article in question we considered it ill-advised and in exceedingly bad taste. We regret that its publication has led to consequences unfortunate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the following article, published in the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, of July 26, 1865:

A LOYAL CITIZEN.—If subscribing to the following document constitutes a "loyal citizen." we, the editor, belong to that happy class. As a public journalist we are unwilling to counsel others to do that which we would not do for ourself. Hence we have availed ourself of the first opportunity to take the amnesty "oath," and thus qualify ourself for active duties of citizenship. We had to fortify ourself for the occasion with an extra amount of "Dutch courage," but by no means recommend this as a necessary preliminary to "taking the oath." Here is the form of the document:

United States of America, State of Georgia, County of Bibb.—I, Augustus P. Burr, of the county of Spalding, and State of Georgia, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion. So help me God.

(Here our autograph.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of July, 1865. [Signed,] C. C. GREENO, Major and Provost Marshal C. C. M. D. M.

Immediately after the above performance we "smiled," and we were fortified in front and rear.

The writing and publishing of this article, under all the circumstances, is a high crime against the United States government, now seeking every possible conciliation to re-establish the civil law in Georgia. It is in spirit, if not in words, an open violation of the oath taken by the editor himself, and it is calculated, and doubtless designed, to hinder and deter the people in their efforts to comply with the generous terms offered by the President to these people.

The editor is necessarily a bad man, incendiary in his character, and well calculated, if permitted, to do great evil, the consequences of which will rest upon others rather than himself.

His word is worthless, and his oath not to be trusted. To prevent the recurrence of such publications, you will cause the immediate arrest of ——, the editor, and place him in close confinement, and not permit him to either converse or write upon political subjects. You will seize the press, type, and entire material of the paper, and not allow its further publication upon any condition whatever.

You will cause a report of your action in the premises to be made to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. H. GROSVENOR, Brevet Brig. Gen. and Pro. Mar.

What Negro Suffrage Means.

Negro suffrage, which the Radicals are determined to foist upon the South, means this: The election of some twenty negro members of Congress. The election of negro Governors in some of the States. The election of hundreds of negro county officers. It means the Africanization of the South, the creation of several Haytis, with whom the white North is to fraternize. This could not be prevented. A contemporary, the Albany (N. Y.) *Argus*, thus presents the facts, from the census of 1860:

"In twelve of the slave States, embracing eight hundred and eighty-six counties, there is in two hundred and forty-four of them an excess of negro population!

"Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro population.

"Arkansas has fifty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

"Florida has twenty-one counties with an excess of negro population in six.

"Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-three.

"Louisiana has forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-three.

"Maryland has twenty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in five.

"Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-one.

"North Carolina has eighty-seven counties, with an excess of negro population in twenty.

"Tennessee has seventy-five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

"Texas has one hundred and fifty-one counties, with an excess of negro population in thirteen.

"Virginia has one hundred and forty counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-four.

"This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In these three States they could elect negroes enough to control the Legislatures, and elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and forty-four counties control the local officers."

We are to have the Virginia and South Carolina of Cuffee and Sambo, instead of the Virginia of Washington and Jefferson, and the South Carolina of Sumter and Marion. The element of African barbarism is to be incorporated into our political system, and we are to sink down into the condition of the degenerate countries of South America, where they have tried, to its fullest extent, this fusion of the races. This is the programme the white people of the North are invited to sanction and approve at the ballot.

More than it Seems.

The people of this country should not deceive themselves. Negro Suffrage as proposed by New England Abolitionism means more than the simple fact of conferring the right to vote upon the ebony fraternity. It means to place them with you on the jury, beside you at the table, along with you in bed—to make them your father-in-law, your brother-in-law, your son-in-law, your uncle, your aunt, your niece, your nephew—your equal in everything and your superior in patriotism, blackness and scent. It dont mean to stop when you have marched up to the polls beside a big black congo and deposited your ballot, but you must take him to your home, have your wife wait upon him, let him kiss your sister, stay with your daughter—marry her if he wants to, and raise any amount of tan-colored grand children. Negro suffrage is but a means of enforcing the detestable doctrine of miscegenation. In it is covered up all the hideousness of amalgamation. It is loaded with the fœtid breath of mongrelism, and carries with it the putridity that will blot from earth the white race of this continent. Where is the man that has any respect for himself—for his family or his country, that can favor such an infamous doctrine? Yet there is a party—a party that controls the legislation of the country—a party that sprung from the witch burning—quaker hanging—blue light puritans of New England, that is now seeking to implant it in the public mind. Where it is strong enough to have no fear of defeat—in such states as Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Iowa, it is made a plank in their political platform. Here in Pennsylvania, where their hope of carrying the State has almost died out, it is only hinted at—vaguely approached in order to feel, and not startle the public mind. The negro suffrage plank in their platform in this state, will be covered up with a verbosity that will render it capable of a dozen different constructions, yet it will nevertheless mean "negro suffrage"—and amalgamation with all their horrid results. And if the white men of the State are in favor of those, they will vote the abolition ticket at the next election.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Letter from Gen. McClellan.

The anniversary of our National Independence was duly celebrated at Geneva by the American travelers among the Alps. Among the letters from invited guests was the following, which was received with the greatest interest:

HOTEL BYRON, LAKE GENEVA, TUESDAY, July 4, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your very polite invitation, on behalf of the citizens of the United States of America, who are in Geneva, to Mrs. McClellan and myself to join them at dinner to-day.

I regret that it will not be in our power to do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you in the celebration of this most interesting anniversary of the most sacred day in the American calendar. Although I cannot meet you in person, I hope that you will permit me to express the intense joy and pride with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the recent glorious successes of our gallant armies under Grant and Sherman.

As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag, I trust that this anniversary of the nation's birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history—when brotherly love will once again prevail between the people of the once contending sections—when all the causes of the late war shall have disappeared—when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past—never again to be revived, and during which we shall become a stronger, more united and more prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelings of sorrow and indignation which have been so universally expressed for the cowardly murder which deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, that you will unite with me in the hope that, since we have completely vindicated our national strength and military honor by the entire defeat and ruin of our late enemies, our people will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course towards a fallen foe—one that will tend to soften the bitter feeling inevitably caused by a long and earnest war, and to restore the confidence and kind feeling that should exist between those who owe allegiance to the same government and belong to the same people.

Begging that you will convey to the committee, and to the gentlemen they represent, my sincere thanks for their very courteous invitation, I am, my dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Conspirators.

Incidents of the Trip to the Tortugas—What they say as to their Sentence—Spangler Protests his Innocence.

The Washington *Star* has some interesting particulars of the trip of the United States steamer Florida, Lieut. Commander Budd, which conveyed Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin and Arnold to the Dry Tortugas. They were in charge of Gen. Dodd, and to Surgeon Potter was assigned the medical care. Accompanying the prisoners were Captain Dutton, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a guard of 28 men. Colonel Turner, Assistant Judge Advocate General, was also a passenger, and went out to examine into the mode of keeping and treating prisoners at the Dry Tortugas. The *Star's* account, after stating that the prisoners, when they left Washington, and until after their arrival at Fortress Monroe, were entirely ignorant of their destination, proceeds as follows:

The prisoners were allowed to be together at times during the trip, and they frequently engaged in a game of draughts &c., during the day, but at night they were placed in separate state-rooms, closely guarded. The weather during the whole trip was pleasant, and but one on board (Mudd) was sea-sick, and he on the first day at sea only. They were considerably depressed in spirits soon after starting, and when informed of their destination by General Dodd, after leaving Port Royal on the 21st, they became quite gloomy, but on reaching the Tortugas, and finding it an island of about thirteen acres, enjoying a fine sea breese and comparatively healthy, they expressed themselves as agreeably surprised, and became more buoyant in spirits. On landing and seeing comfortable quarters inside the fort, and a clump of cocoanut trees and other vegetation growing, and noticing the other prisoners confined there in good spirits, they soon became quite cheerful.

There are about 550 prisoners confined at the Dry Tortugas at this time, who are well treated, and seemingly enjoy life as well as they could in confinement anywhere. At present there are but nine persons on the sick list, a fact which speaks well for the treatment of the the prisoners. The 110th New York Volunteers, Col. Hamilton, has been on duty here for the past sixteen months.

The Florida reached the Tortugas (about 60 miles from Key West) at noon on the 25th of July, and Gen. Dodd, with his charge, immediately landed. Sam. Arnold was immediately assigned to a desk as clerk in the engineer department, he being familiar with such work.—Spangler at once noticed workmen shingling some of the buildings, and expressing a wish to take a hand in his own business, was permitted to resume the hatchet and saw. Dr. S. A. Mudd arrived just in the nick of time, the surgeon of the post, who has been there for six years past, stating that he wished an assistant. Dr. Mudd was notified that he would in future be expected to follow the practice of medicine among the prisoners. O'Laughlin had not, when the Florida left, on the morning of the 26th, had his work allotted to him but would no doubt be assigned some suitable occupation.

On the trip Dr. Mudd acknowledged to Captain Budd, General Dodd and others, that he knew Booth when he came to his house, with Harold, on the morning after the assassination, but that he was afraid to tell of his having been there, fearing the life of himself and family would be endangered thereby. He knew that Booth would never be taken alive. He also acknowledged that he had been acquainted with Booth for some time, and that he was with Booth at the National Hotel on the evening referred to by Weichman; that he met Booth in the street, and Booth said he wanted him (Mudd) to introduce him to John Surratt; that they started up 7th street, on their way to Mrs. Surratt's house, and on their way they met John Surratt and Weichman, and returned to Booth's room at the National, where he and John Surratt had some conversation of a private character. He said that the military commission in his case had done their duty, and, as far as they were concerned, the sentence in his case was just; but some of the witnesses had sworn falsely and maliciously. [*Quere.* How then could the sentence have been just?]

O'Laughlin acknowledged that the court had done its duty, and said that he was in the plot to capture the President, but that after the ineffectual attempt in March, when the party hoped to have captured the coach containing the President, he thought that the entire project was given up, and it was, as far as he was concerned. He denies positively that he had any part or knowledge in the plot to assassinate the President, General Grant or any one else.

Sam. Arnold made about the same statement as he did before the trial—that he was in the plot to capture, but not to assassinate; that had failed, and he considered himself out of it, and never knew anything about the assassination, which, he thought, was gotten up by Booth only a few hours before executing it. He thought the court could not have done otherwise than it did. He expressed his sorrow that he had been led into the plot to capture by Booth and others, and expressed himself thankful that the punishment was no worse.

Spangler talked considerably during the trip, but, like the others, was despondent at times, in the uncertainty about their place of destination. While on the voyage he expressed some impatience at his own stupidity in not having recollected, while on trial, a circumstance in connection with Booth's escape from the stage, that would have told materially to his (Spangler's) advantage. Some of the testimony went to show that Spangler had slammed the door to after Booth's exit, in a way to hinder immediate pursuit. Spangler says it quite escaped his recollection that some time previous to the assassination a patent spring had been put on the door for the purpose of closing it when left carelessly open. He says however, that he supposed the court had done right, and if they gave him plenty of work and plenty to eat he was satisfied; although he was not guilty, and knew nothing of Booth's intentions. He says that he did say to Booth "I will do all I can for you;" but that it was in reference to selling his (Booth's) horse and buggy, and that it was three days before the assassination. He says that some of the witnesses lied in their testimony, especially about his slapping any one in the mouth and telling him to keep his mouth shut.

[So it seems that the prisoners, although convicted on false testimony, acknowledge the justice of their sentences. That story can be told the marines, but old sailors can't swallow it.]

The Animus of the Late War.

Almost every reader retains a remembrance of the Helper Book, which was issued in 1850 under the auspices of the Abolition party. It was a most incendiary affair, a mixture of fact and fiction skillfully garbled and compiled, and so colored as to enlist sympathy for the colored race in the North and to irritate and embitter the people of the South against the Abolitionists, who were justly considered the implacable enemies of the Southerners and their institutions. The *Valley Sentinel* has taken the trouble to gather from that book the following leading and abominable sentiments.

First—"That it is a solemn duty to abolish slavery in the South, or die in the attempt." (Page 27.)

Second—"That no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist" (Page 119.)

Third—"That against slaveholders as a body we wage exterminating war." (Page 120.)

Fourth—"That the present is the time to try the strength of arms, and that now is the time to strike." (Page 121-2.)

Fifth—"That slaveholders must emancipate the negroes, or we will emancipate them for you." (Page 109.)

Sixth—"That slaveholders are nuisances, and that it is our imperative duty to abate nuisances. We propose, therefore, to abolish slavery, than which strychnine itself is less a nuisance." (Page 130.)

Seventh—"That slaveholders are more cruel than common murderers." (Page 140.)

Eighth—"That all slaveholders are under the shield of a perpetual license to murder." (Page 141.)

Ninth—"That, if the negroes had a chance they would be delighted to cut their master's throats." (Page 148.)

Tenth—"That we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards." (Page 510.)

Eleventh—"That there is scarcely a spark of honor or magnanimity among slaveholders." (Page 151.)

Twelfth—"That now is the appropriate time to strike for freedom in the South." (Page 153.)

The Helper book, from which these atrocious sentiments are gathered, was endorsed by the whole Abolition party, and, in addition, received the approving signatures of *sixty-eight* Republican members of Congress. Under such circumstances is it wonderful that the Southern States should desire to go out of the Union—away from fellowship with a people and their legislators who declared them to be "nuisances, more cruel than murderers" and against whom it was necessary to "wage an exterminating war?" When it was declared that "the present is the time to try the strength of arms and that now is the time to strike," was it likely or possible that the Southern people would patiently wait to be struck and exterminated by the Abolition party and their Congressional Republican upholders and endorsers?

In these extracts the whole animus of the late war are clearly portrayed. Every declaration therein contained has been most faithfully adhered to by the Abolitionists and their Republican allies. At the very outset of the war—the "war for the Union," as self-deceived patriots persisted in calling it—it was declared that the war was "for the negro and his race," "to destroy slavery forever," to exterminate the aristocracy of slavery," &c., and every measure and policy thereafter was steadfastly bent to that purpose and none other. The Abolition-Republican party fought the South for no other purpose than to overturn slavery and to destroy the Democratic party. They refused to compromise or make peace on any other conditions than the abandonment of slavery, and so continued to drag our Northern sons, husbands, brothers and fathers to the slaughter-pens, and to plunge the people hopelessly in debt.

But the South, much to Abolition regret, abandoned the contest before the slaveholders were all exterminated. Nothing now will satisfy the endorsers of the Helper book but the disfranchisement, banishment and execution of all who favored or assisted in the attempt to secede, and the immediate enfranchisement of the blacks. These Northern incendiaries and double-dyed traitors will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete extermination of the late slaveholders, the destruction of popular democracy, North and South, and the concentration of all the reserved rights of the States in a consolidated, centralized government, under the control of Abolitionism and maintained entirely and forever in the hands of their own party leaders.

We have never defended or justified human slavery, but we candidly believe that all our national and many of our individual woes are clearly traceable to the deleterious acts and teachings of the endorsers of the Helper book. We believe, too, that years will be required to recover for the people that prosperity which has been lost to them through the usurpations of those men. Revolutions may yet be necessary before the baneful influence of Abolitionism shall sink its despicable head.—*Patriot & Union.*

Sharp on the Loyal League.

The New York *Sun* has an article on the Loyal League, which contains so much trenchant sarcasm and sound common sense that we feel constrained to copy it. Although the *Sun* applies it only to the League in New York it is equally applicable elsewhere, and will answer for this locality, or any other. The *Sun* says:

In a time like the present, when the country is trying to overcome the destructive effect of a great war, it is important that enery individual both in his private capacity and in connection with others, should give his influence and his talents, so far as possible, in aid of the great work that now devolves upon the people.—This obligation rests upon every man in proportion to his ability and capacity to do good service. Those who have the means should feel it incumbent upon them to follow the Scriptural injunction, and "render a return according to their talents." This being the case, we desire to know what the Loyal League of this city is now doing in the way of aiding the country in this time of need. Is it making good use of the talents that have given it, or is it following the example of the foolish servant, in the parable, who buried his talent and returned it to the master without increase? This is an important question, and should be no longer left in debt.

The Loyal League undoubtedly has been a means of doing much good. During the late war it was very efficient in raising negro troops, conducting elections managing contracts for the Government, supervising appointments, feeding distinguished officers, etc.; and its valuable services are now urgently needed in the work of rehabilitating the South, particularly the negro element, with which the League has had much experience. Now, this patriotic organization is apparently impressed with the belief that it has done enough in contributing largely to the salvation of the Union. It seems to be imbued with the same spirit that characterized Cincinnatus, after having saved Rome—it modestly desires to return to private life and escaped the plaudits of a grateful people. But the services of the Loyal League cannot even now be spared. There are somewhere in the neighborhood of four million freedmen in the South who need to be "elevated."

The League did its full share in showing that this might be done before freedom had been secured to the negroes, and now that this part of the work has been accomplished, and an extensive field of enterprise opened up for negro elevation, it is high time for the League to take hold. It has an abundance of money, as is shown by the sums expended for fireworks and bunting in the election contests; and has plenty of energy, as shown by the way in which contracts and appointment have been attended to. Therefore, it has every requisite for usefulness in the field that we have marked out. As a starting point, we suggest that the League shall commence with the education of the negroes. It may be well to state that this useful work of culture has heretofore been very much neglected on the part of the late slaves, and their intellects are consequently somewhat blank.

But the Loyal League has plenty of room, great perseverance, and unquestioned attachment for the race who have been so cruelly oppressed, and these qualities would doubtless produce a strong effect upon the people who are now experiencing the blessings of freedom. After having educated them, it would not be proper to make them vote, and with the work complished, the negroes would be competent to form Loyal Leagues of their own, and work out their own salvation. We hope the League will move in this matter without delay. No single individual is warned not to "hide his lamp under a bushel," the transcendent buoyancy of a Loyal League should not be checked by inaction in this hour of its country's need. We hope soon to chronicle the fact that the Loyal League of this city has undertaken the business of educating and elevating Southern negroes.

The Richmond Election.

The restoration of civil government in the late rebellious States, is making slow progress, if any, under the Military rule that prevails there. Although the ballot is partially re-established, it would seem that the sword is supreme, and has the power to set aside an election at will, and without appeal. This was done in the case of the recent election of municipal officers in Richmond. It was, so far as we know, in strict conformity to and under the authority of the "loyal" Governor of the State; but, because its results did not happen to please the military authorities, rules there, he coolly sets it aside—treats the election (as Thad. Stevens advised, in Pennsylvania, at the time of the memorable "Buckshot War") as if it had never been held—and directs the officers elect not to dare to attempt to exercise their several functions. Richmond therefore, is yet under Martial Law, and Gen. Pierpont, with his Constitution and civil laws, may be an ornamental institution, but it is of no use whatsoever. The following General Terry's Order, setting aside the will of the people, as legally expressed through the ballot-boxes. There cannot be much doubt where soldiers usurp the powers of Judges and Elections:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these head-quarters that an election held in the city of Richmond on the 25th inst., for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having left residence by reason of absence as soldiers in United States army during the rebellion, and no such ground was taken against soldiers absent in the rebel army;

AND WHEREAS, With but few exceptions all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion, and whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election as between men who had aided and abetted in this war against the United States authority, and those who had with their lives defended the flag of our country;

Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard said municipal election held in Richmond on the 25th inst., as null and void, and that only the election of the Clerk of the Hustings Court, is prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.—*Reading Gazette.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute money in the hands of Samuel Manspeaker, Administrator of Hannah Manspeaker, deceased, among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 22d day of August, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, at which time and where all parties interested can attend.

August 11. B. F. MEYERS.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, AUGUST 11, 1865.

SPEECHES.—Mr. Ilgenfritz and Mr. Sniggle-fritz made speeches a few nights ago, at the Washington Hotel. Mr. Loyal Gasbag reserved his thunder for another occasion.

CORN.—The prospect for a fine crop of corn is excellent. We never saw it look better than it does this year. In fact we have not seen a single poor field of corn in the country.

THANKS.—We are under renewed obligations to many old friends, for the kind interest taken by them in our efforts to increase the circulation of the GAZETTE. Their exertions in this regard, we hope, will be fully rewarded when our paper is enlarged and improved, as it will be in a few months.

ACCIDENT.—One day last week, as Mr. Andrew Mellon, of Bedford tp., was engaged in hauling hay, the road over which he drove being narrow and running along the side of a hill, the wagon tilted over and tumbled down the hill, striking Mr. Mellon and injuring him severely. At last accounts he was in a fair way of recovery.

DYSENTERY.—This is the season of the year when dysentery and other bowel complaints are most to be feared. Green fruit and immature vegetables should be avoided as so much poison. Too much care cannot be taken in regard to diet in these days when the dog-star rages.

THE HEATED TERM.—The weather has been most intensely hot for some time past. By way of variety, however, we have an occasional rain-storm, but only to be succeeded by a fiercer pouring down of the rays of old Sol. Still we manage to keep cool, even amid the lying and devilishness of this Abolition era.

A MARE'S NEST.—The Bedford *Inquirer* has discovered that some of its own party don't believe that Ross and Armstrong were elected to the Legislature last fall. This mare's nest it tries to explain away in an article of several columns in length, the logic of which would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand. A little more lying, Mr. *Inquirer*, may convince all of your party that Ross and Armstrong rightfully held their seats. Stretch the cable a little longer.

Jacob Crouse was murdered because he was a faithful officer and dared to do his duty.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

We do not intend to permit any man, or set of men, to draw us into a discussion of the merits of the late shooting affair in this place, for the reason that, unlike the writer of the above, we wish to refrain from saying anything that would lead our readers to prejudge the case of the Reeds. How can any juror who reads the false statements and inflammatory appeals of the *Inquirer*, and believe them, swear that he has not made up an opinion in regard to the guilt, or innocence, of the accused? We put this question to every candid, fair-minded man, and ask him, how can justice be impartially administered, when such efforts to bias the public mind as those put forth by the *Inquirer*, are to be cast in the scale? As to Jacob Crouse's being *murdered*, that is a question for a jury to decide, as well as whether the writer of the above is or is not guilty of *libel*.

ANOTHER SOLDIER SPEAKS.—We give with pleasure, the following letter from a brave and honorable soldier:

BEDFORD, PA., August 3, 1865.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

Having just returned from the army, and finding that soldiers' opinions are worh something *here*, I have concluded to say a few words upon the topics which at present seem to agitate the country. Whilst in the service (some three years) I could not express my sentiments without incurring the displeasure of men who presumed to do my thinking for me; but, now that I am at liberty once more to utter my sentiments, I desire to speak them.

Sir, I have fought for my country (and I do not boast of this) and the war being over, I want to see peace perfectly restored, the Union permanently re-established, on the *white* basis, chosen by the statesmen and patriots who founded the Republic. I find that there are men here at home, who never smelt powder, who bought themselves out of the draft, who are now endeavoring to prevent the return of the people of the South to the Union, by trying to force *negro rule* upon them. This is nothing more, nor less, than an effort to render useless all the blood that was shed and all the privations that were endured by Union soldiers, in putting down the rebellion. If the people of the South, after being whipped into submission, are not to be allowed to come into the Union, except on condition that they be governed by negro votes, then the war was fought in vain. We soldiers think that when the last rebel army surrendered, the Union was restored. We do not think that it is necessary to keep the Southern States outside the Union, five, ten, or twenty years, because they will not be ruled by negroes. I also hear men called "Copperheads," because they will not submit to the degradation of their own race to the level of the black man, or because they cannot think, conscientiously, as those men do who are in favor of negro suffrage, and the other radical measures now urged upon the government. I have learned to know, since my return here, what a "Copperhead" is. I find him to be the man who refuses to celebrate the Fourth of July with the Democrats, who denounces soldiers who come back maimed and crippled in a dozbattles, as "skulkers," "skedaddlers" and "bounty jumpers," who talks loud about the disloyalty of men who have given more than himself to sustain the government; who was too cowardly to shoulder a musket; a man who is trying to embitter neighbor against neighbor, and to stir up war at home. This is the kind of man I take to be a Copperhead. In conclusion I want to see the country at peace and everybody prosperous and happy. Yours truly,

JACOB S. C. GATES,
late of Co. D, 13th Pa. Cav.

Address of the Democratic State Committee of Kentucky.

The Democratic State Committee of Kentucky has issued an address to the friends of the Constitution and Union, as originally framed, urging them to vote for the candidates who are opposed to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, not so much for the purpose of preserving slave labor in Kentucky, as with a view to defeat one of the measures of a lawless party; whose design is to enfeeble and degrade the States that have a large negro population, to place the whole of the latter under control of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to compel their admission as voters. The address goes on to say:

"There is but one barrier between the freedom of a Federal Republic and the slavery of a consolidated despotism; that barrier is the principle of local self-government, called State rights, the cherished doctrine of the Democratic party. When the Federal Administration would break through this barrier and assume the control of the strictly local matters that belong to the States, and especially when it is urged on by a party which recognizes no barrier at all, which claims the power to swallow up entirely, by an amendment, all the rights of the sovereign States which created, as their agent, this Federal Government, it becomes necessary that we should stand in the breach and resist, with all our power, this first and most alarming attempt to destroy the very framework of our free government by a revolutionary amendment."

—MARRIED—

LAMBRIGHT—TEMPLE.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William B. Lambright to Miss Mary Ellen Temple, of Blair county.

SNOWBERGER—SMITH.—On Sunday, 30th ult. by J. H Wright, Esq., Mr. Elias Snowberger to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Jesse K. Smith, all of St. Clair township.

—DIED—

TATE.—On the 4th inst., aged one month and 2 days, Jane Mary Constance, daughter of Joseph W. and Constance A. Freytet Tate. But a few days before, the lamented mother of this sweet babe was conveyed to the silent tomb by her sorrowing parents, and now this lovely infant, happily re-born to Christ at the font of baptism, goes to re-unite itself forever with its devoted parent. There is in the celebrated cemetery of *Pere La Chaise*, near Paris, in France, a beautiful monument, erected to a daughter whose mother had just preceded her in death. On this tomb the following epitaph is read by the passing traveller or visitor, "*Je regains ma mere.*" That is, in English, "I rejoin my mother." The same lines might be inscribed on the tomb of this dear, innocent, angelic babe.

"Early, bright, transient, chaste, as morning dew,
"She sparkled, was exhal'd and went to heaven."

R. I. P.

☞Rev. Dr. J. McCron, of Baltimore, will preach in the Lutheran church next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain expulsive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification Brandreth's Pills have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live.—Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE. [July 28—1m.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "watches," "lepines," and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d, STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make-believes*, but that for its real value it is sold for one half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to KEEP TIME.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

July 21—1m

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.—They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge:

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain in the side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankles, or Cold Feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.

KNOXVILLE, Albany Co., Jan. 16, 1852.

DR. T. ALLCOCK.—*Dear Sir:* Seventeen years ago I was sorely injured in my back. At length I was induced to use your plasters. I wore one constantly for six months, and did more hard work during that six months than in the preceding fifteen years. I have not worn a plaster for over eighteen months and have had no return of the gnawing pain and weakness in my back, but have been entirely well. I am your obedient servant, JOHN G. CRARY.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

July 28—1m

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 40 and 80 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [July 21—1m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements. French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Groevesteen" Piano Fortes, received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES—No. 1. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case $275.
No. 2. Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $325.

TERMS:—*Net Cash in Current Funds.*
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
"A. & C." [July 21, 1865—1y

NEW GRIST MILL

AND LIMESTONE FARM

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Freight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

JONATHAN BOWSER.

August 11, 1865—3m

List of Causes

Put down for trial at September Term, 1865,

[*4th day.*]

Wilson Clark	vs	Joseph Sleighter
Matilda Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield
Same	"	Same
Same	"	Same
Mary Ann Bierly	"	Samuel Williams
Loretto Smith	"	Same
Stephen G. Wright	"	Wm. P. Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	"	Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	"	Jos. & Jas. Mortimore
F. D Beegle	"	Wertz & Feather
Benjamin Wigfield	"	Isaac Wigfield & others
John Cessna, Esq.,	"	John Bulger & others
Bloody Run School District	"	West Providence School District
John W. Beeler	"	Dr. B. F. Harry
Fisher & Biddle	"	Samuel Crisman

O. E. SHANNON, Prothy.

August 11.

STRAY BULL.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley township, about the middle of June last, a black and white spotted Bull, short tail, no ear mark, about two years old. The owner will come, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 11. ROBERT DEREMER.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

August 11, 1865.*

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, 1865.

William Gillespie, Foreman, John Dell, John A. Gump, F. M. Bixler, John A. Cessna, John C. Miller, Joseph Bussard (of John), Sam'l Crisman, Geo. S. Potter, Wm. Hancock, John Boyer, Jr., Joseph Black, David Fluck, And'w College, Conrad Reighard, William Cessna, Geo. W. Figard, William Foster, Jacob C. Boor, James F. Mattingly, John Diltz, George Reimund, Henry Rose, Peter F. Lehman.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle, John Koons, Jacob Eicher, Henry Clapper, Stephen Weimer, Wm. McClellan, Henry Shrader, Peter Rininger, Jacob Pote, Charles W. Ashcom, Harrison Brison, Jacob Ewig, John H. Barton, Geo. F. Steel, Archibald Blair, Jacob Roades, Chas. S. Crisman, Francis Beard, J. W. Rice, John Neary, Philip Snyder, Barnet Weimer, Geo. Blackburn, Solomon Steel, Jacob Steckman, Jacob Corl, James Blackburn, Solomon Adams, Jacob Carpenter, Simon Richey, John H. Imler, Jacob S. Brumbaugh, John Cypher, Robert Taylor, Jos. N. Berkheimer, Alexander Holsinger, P. G. Morgart, Alex. Davis.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

August 11, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael and John Hevner, Joseph Kennard and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Morris.

ALSO—One tract of patented land, containing one hundred and fifty eight acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and kitchen attached, bank barn and other out buildings thereon erected, and an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Jacob Otto, Nathaniel Vore, Henry Albaugh and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Levi Otto.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Lydick.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Fair Play, fronting 60 feet on Main street, and extending back about 120 feet, with a frame tavern house and kitchen attached, and a frame stable thereon erected, fronting on a street on the east, and adjoining vacant lot on the west.—Also, one tract of unimproved land, containing 12 acres, more or less, adjoining John R. Anderson, John W. Whitnar and others. Also, the undivided third part of a tract of land containing 267 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John C. Figard, Jos. Patton and others, all situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Figard.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 11, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Barbara Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Susan Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of John Keagy, guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of David O. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Catharine Steckman administratrix of Andrew Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Barbara Mock, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Frederick C. Mock, late of St. Clair township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Wm N. Blackburn, deceased.

The account of John B. Replogle, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of A. H. Hull, administrator of the estate of William H. Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

The second administration account of John W. Hull, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Jacob W. Snyder and Samuel Snyder, executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.

First and final account of A. King, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Mary Burns, late of Napier (now Juniata) township, deceased.

Account of Henry J. Bruner, executor of the last will and testament of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

The administration account of Michael W. Ford, executor of the last will and testament of David Ford, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

The administration account of Mrs. Mary Cypher, administratrix of the estate of Sam'l Cypher, late of Broad Top township, deceased.

Account of Samuel S. Fluck, administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of William S. and Josiah Elder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased.

The account of Wilson Nycum, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. P. Diehl, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Charles Pensyl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Supplemental account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, deceased.

The account of S. L. Russell, guardian of Jane M. Humphrey D., Sam. Huston, Eliza T., Joseph W. and Martha S. Tate, minor children of S. H. Tate, Esq., deceased.

The administration account of Thomas P. Studebaker, executor of the last will, &c., of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Isaac Darr, administrator cum testamentum annexo, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of John Darr, late of Juniata township, yeoman, deceased.

The account of John Mower, guardian of William D. Stuart, minor son of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of Bedford borough, deceased.

Supplemental account of James C. Devore, one of the executors of the last will, &c., of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Morris Walker, administrator of the estate of George Bisel, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

August 11, 1865.

Notice of Accounts in the Common Pleas.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas, and will be presented to the Court for allowance on the 4th day of September, next, at Bedford:

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of Henry S. King, specified in deed of appointment.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee of certain creditors of John and Thomas King, as partners, and of John King and Thomas King, said creditors being named in deed of appointment.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

August 11, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers his farm for sale in East Providence township, to be sold at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, next,

at one o'clock. It contains 230 acres of red shale land, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. About 100 acres are cleared and under fence—the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good Log-Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and convenient out-buildings.

The property lies within half a mile of the turnpike and close to the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road. There is an orchard of choice fruit on the farm, and every field except three is watered with never failing streams.

The property will be sold low on terms of one-third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments. The owner has determined on going to the west, which is his reason for selling.

Address the undersigned at Rayshill P. O., Bedford county, Pa., or Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or John C. Black, Bloody Run.

JOHN FILLER.

August 11, 1865.

Private Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, all the valuable real estate belonging to the estate of S. M. Barclay, dec'd., situate in and around the borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. Barclay, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY, Adm'r. of
Aug. 11—4t S. M. Barclay, dec'd.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1865, his valuable farm, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, one mile from the Juniata Crossings, adjoining lands of William Morgart, William Whetstone and others, containing two hundred acres and allowance. One hundred acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow, all in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered and well watered, four never failing springs flowing near the house. There are on the farm a good Two Story Log House, well finished, a double Log Barn with granaries attached, Wash House, Spring House and all other necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a variety of fruit trees of different kinds.

☞There is a prospect of a Grist Mill being erected within one-fourth of a mile of the house.

☞Any person desiring information with regard to the above farm, are referred to Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill, who can give a full description of the property. Terms reasonable. Possession given in ten days after sale.

WILLIAM M. RITCHEY.

August 11, 1865.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Honorable ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and ——, Esquires, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of September, (being the 4th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 4, 1865.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north, Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east, Ellen Showman, and Daniel Metzger, on the east, Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west, containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

Aug. 4. JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

WANTED!

400 Cords Tanners'

OAK BARK, for which SIX Dollars per cord will be paid in CASH, at Mt. Dallas Station; one mile West of Bloody Run.

HOMER NEICE.

July 28, 1865—4t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or trespassing in any way upon my premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

DEWALT HARSHBERGER.

July 28, 1865.

Alleghany Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, PA.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 9.

Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week, probably it will be less.

Tuition in English, $5.00 per quarter.
Piano Music, 10.00 " "

Special attention given to those who intend to teach. For further information address,

J. W. HUGHES,
July 21—4t Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

NO HARDEE-HOOD

On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union arms. Grant and Sherman's policy, like

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Everywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the people's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneously perfect fac similes of nature's every shade of black and brown. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all hair dressers.

August 4—1m.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, DEC'D,

Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT, Adm'r.

August 4, 1865—6t.

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREW.

July 7, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration to the subscriber, upon the estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty township, deceased, he notifies all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to George F. Steele, Esq., of Liberty township, who is also authorized to receive money due. JOHN P. REED,

July 21—6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of John Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, dec'd., that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSIAH R. IMLER, Ex'r.,

July 21—6t* Residing in Bedford tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

THOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14—6t Administrator.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 5—3m St. Clairsville.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show

OF

New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S

STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summ Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMME WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRE GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine sortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market.

☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere We return our thanks to our customers for favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of th patronage.

July 14. P. A. REE

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Propriet

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

ESTATE OF MARY BERKHIMER, D

Letters testamentary having been granted b Register of Bedford county to the undersigned ecutor of the last will and testament of Mary himer, late of St. Clairsville, dec'd., all perso debted to the estate are requested to make im ate payment, and those having claims will pr them properly authenticated for settlement.

July 7—6t JACOB WALTER, E

STRAY MARE.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises subscriber, in Londonderry township, abo 24th of June last, a GREY MARE, suppose 12 years old, 14 hands high, and a scar on th thigh. The owner is requested to prove pr pay charges and take her away or she will according to law.

July 21, 1865—3t. LEWIS KELLER

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. M'SHINNER.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 8, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1865.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.

June 30—6t*

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day. the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES B. FARQUHAR,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB REED.
DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood *MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.*

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father,"

and "I wish all men to be free," also,

"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS
Just received and for sale cheap, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING,
For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up, or 6 yards for a dollar, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at
June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated *"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"* before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

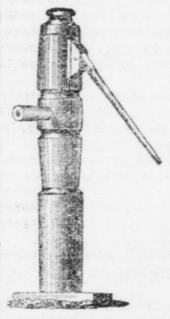
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[Agents for the Manufacturers,]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for

ONE DOLLAR:---

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

CRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15. 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF *MILLINERY GOODS,*

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST IN USE.

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

IN USE. NOW IN USE. BEAST

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES. HORSES. CATTLE. CATTLE.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

HOGS. HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y